(*b*) how many of these candidates have since been appointed as Probationers in various departments and how many have yet to be absorbed;

(*c*) the names, qualifications and the communities to which the candidates who are the most highly qualified among the entrants to the Mysore Civil Service Examination, 1936, belong;

(*d*) the minor unrepresented communities, if any, who had sent up candidates to the Mysore Civil Service Examination, 1936?

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. H. V. Ramasvami).—

A.—(*a*) *Vide* list appended. (Appendix.)

(*b*) Two have been taken as Probationers.

There are none who have yet to be absorbed.

(*c*) and (*d*) Information wanted by the member is not clear.

Mr. M. N. MAHANTADEVARU.—The list appended to the answer contains 10 names, and the answer to (*b*) is that 2 of them have been taken as Probationers. What about the rest? How have their cases been disposed of?

Mr. H. V. RAMASVAMI.—In the answer it is stated that there are none who have yet to be absorbed. There is no rule that all of them should be taken as Probationers.

Mr. M. N. MAHANTADEVARU.—Would it not be better to follow a uniform procedure in respect of all the candidates on the pass list?

Mr. H. V. RAMASVAMI.—That question does not arise.

Mr. M. N. MAHANTADEVARU.—Is it not desirable to appoint the other 8 candidates also as Probationers?

Mr. H. V. RAMASVAMI.—There are no rules to say that they should all be appointed as Probationers, as I have already stated. Two of them have been taken as Probationers.

Mr. M. N. MAHANTADEVARU.—Why not follow the same policy in the case of the remaining 8 candidates also?

Mr. H. V. RAMASVAMI.—The question will be considered.

Chikkanahalli State Forest.

Q.—13. **Mr. N. BHOGIMALLIAH,** Heggaddevankote Taluk.—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the extent of the Chikkanahalli State Forest in Hampapur Hobli;

(*b*) the total annual income to Government from this forest from all sources; the annual expenditure; the particulars of *babwar* receipts and expenditure during the past ten years;

(*c*) (i) how many tons of sandalwood are supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory from this forest every year; (ii) the accounts relating to the supply made during the past six years; the annual income derived exclusively from the sandalwood supplied from this forest; the expenditure incurred thereon;

(*d*) whether it is true that sandal plants of 2" to 3" girth are dying;

(*e*) whether Government have made any arrangements to save the plants from the attack of the disease?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa).**—

(*a*) The total area of the forest is 4,990 acres, 24 guntas, of which 2,266 acres lie in Hampapur Hobli.

(*b*) Except under grazing revenue for some years no separate *babwar* accounts are kept. The average Revenue and Expenditure per annum under several heads are noted below:—

		Rs.
Revenue		
Firewood	...	300
Grazing	...	150
Sandalwood (Net)	...	3,500
Minor Forest Produce	...	100
Total	...	4,050
Expenditure		
Protection from fire	...	75
Cultural operations	...	75
Pay of Forest Guard	...	150
Total	...	300

(*c*) (i) Estimated to 5 tons per year on an average.

(ii) It is not possible to furnish the actual quantities of sandalwood

obtained from this forest alone as, in the accounts, the sandalwood from this forest is mixed up with the same obtained from adjoining district forests. The estimate of 5 tons from this forest is a very conservative one.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The question of combating the disease is under investigation.

Mr. N. BHOGIMALLIAH.—The particulars of *babwar* receipts and expenditure asked for by me have not been furnished in the answer.

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The average estimated receipts and expenditure per year are given, since accounts are not maintained for each hobli separately.

Mr. N. BHOGIMALLIAH.—Some portions of the question as I had sent up have been disallowed. My only object in raising those points was that if the forest was disafforested and released for cultivation, the raiyats would be benefited and the Government also would realize a large amount in the shape of land revenue.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau).—The suggestion will be examined.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—BILLS.

I. General Principles of the Bill to amend the Societies Registration Act.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao) explained the general principles of the bill as follows :—

The Mysore Societies Registration Act, III of 1904, was framed on the model of the British Indian Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, which (with the exception of two minor amendments, Act XXII of 1927 and Act II of 1912) has not been amended.

According to Section 5 of the Act, a society is required to send a list of members of the governing body and there is no penal provision in the said Act to enforce its submission. Several societies have been registered and there is no record whether they are working or not. There have been several complaints of mismanagement of societies, and in the absence of any provision for the submission of "Receipt and Expenditure" accounts by these societies, there is no check on their working.

There have been several representations in the Representative Assembly and in the Legislative Council for measures to check effectively the management of these societies.

Though in the year 1935, rules for the removal of the names of defunct societies, and for the destruction of their records, etc., based on the rules in force in Madras, were introduced here also, yet these provisions have not improved the working of these societies much.

In the last Budget Session of the Legislative Council, it was urged that rules for the effective supervision of the societies by demanding the annual audited balance sheets and statements of accounts and reports might be framed, and that on default by the societies, registration might be cancelled. As most of the societies receive Government grants, it is necessary to have a check over their working.

The principal changes proposed are the following.—With a view to secure effective control over the societies, it is proposed to insist on the submission of a balance sheet and accounts audited by a person who has been granted a certificate by Government under Section 144 of the Mysore Companies Act, 1917. The levy of a filing fee of rupee one for each of the lists of members and the balance sheet is also provided for.

The Registrar is empowered to call for the above documents in case of default on the part of the societies, and to levy in his discretion, a fine of Rs. 2 per day of delay. To facilitate the recovery of fines, provision has been made for their recovery as arrears of land revenue.

Provision is also made empowering the Government to frame rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA enquired whether the fine of Rs. 2 per day of delay on the part of the defaulting society was